

WASHINGTON

Release of Mr. Wooley from Confinement.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

Report of Senator Morgan on an International Currency.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868.

The Municipal Troubles at the Capital—A Mayor Ad Interim Elected by the Conservatives.

The conservative members of the City Council, joined by one of the republican aldermen of the First ward, Mr. Larnum, composing a quorum of each Board, proceeded to the City Hall this afternoon for the purpose of holding a joint meeting. The object, as previously published, was the election of a Mayor to serve *ad interim* until the question should be settled, whether or not any one has not been elected Mayor of this city at the late election. These gentlemen on entering the hall found that the doors of their respective chambers had been locked and the keys taken from the building. They had provided themselves with a locksmith in anticipation of some action of that kind, but the policemen interfered to prevent him from effecting an entrance to the chambers. The Councilmen, however, after an animated discussion, repaired to a basement room in the hall, where they organized in joint meeting.

The President in his address said it certainly was not their intention to violate law; they only wished to have the question of the Mayorality settled in strict accordance with the charter, in violation of which Mr. Bowen, republican, had been sworn into office. Their object was, he repeated, to carry out the law—they asked nothing more.

A preamble was offered that, whereas by the action of Sayles J. Bowen, who assumes to be Mayor of this city, and A. C. Richards, Superintendent of the Police, the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council have been excluded from the use of their regular place of meeting; and whereas a resolution that the committee be appointed to employ eminent legal counsel, with instructions to prosecute and bring to summary justice the said Bowen and Richards and other aldermen and abettors in the unwarrantable proceeding of keeping the doors locked against the representatives of the people. This proposition was adopted.

The meeting then elected ex-Alderman Thomas E. Lloyd, Mayor of Washington *ad interim*. That gentleman was soon thereafter sworn in. He caused much laughter by saying that he felt very much in the condition of the Secretary of War *ad interim* (General Thomas), but one of the members called on him to "stick." There was much excitement in and about the City Hall during these proceedings, but it was quieted by the adjournment of the Council meeting. It is understood that the conservatives will immediately take measures to bring the question to a speedy trial by the courts, by means of a mandamus, under which the committee may be appointed to order the City Hall to be placed in the power of the radicals.

Mr. Stewart's bill, on the contested election case in Washington, provides that any person who has received, or who may hereafter receive a certificate from the City Register based upon satisfactory evidence furnished by the Commissioners of Election notifying him of his election to any elective office of Washington city, shall be entitled to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the certificate of the Register being *prima facie* evidence of his election to and right to discharge the duties of said office. It is further provided that the hindrance or obstruction of such person from entering upon or discharging the duties of such office shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both, in the discretion of any court of competent jurisdiction. The section provides that the Supreme Court of the district, or any judge thereof, shall have jurisdiction to do so to enforce by mandamus or otherwise the rights of any person holding the certificate above mentioned, and the action of said court in relation thereto shall be final. It is also provided that any person who claims or may hereafter claim to be elected to any office in said city, may commence proceedings before the District Supreme Court by petition, setting forth the facts upon which he relies, and should serve a copy upon the incumbent or person who has received the certificate of them, and the person so served shall make answer to said petition within five days; whereupon the court shall try the rights of the parties to said office in a summary manner, for which purpose a special session shall be called and held whenever necessary for the purposes of the trial, and the decision of the court on any case so brought before it shall be final and conclusive; and when any contest exists in relation to the election of any member of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to appoint all subordinate officers.

The Release of Mr. Wooley.

After receiving notification of the resolution of the House relieving him from arrest, Mr. Wooley spent some time in his quarters in the Capitol writing letters and then took his departure for his hotel. It is understood, in purging himself of contempt, Mr. Wooley admitted having received a large sum of money, but was unable to say definitely what disposition was made of it. There is no doubt that the testimony of Mr. Wooley was not what Butler desired; but during the past few days there has been such a hue and cry among the radicals on account of Butler's tyrannical proceedings that old Ben was obliged to give in and the proceedings of to-day were conducted more with the determination of getting rid of the Wooley matter than in the hope of eliciting any very sensational testimony.

The Illinois Delegation Not Committed to Pendleton.

A gentleman somewhat prominent in the political circles of Illinois, who is now in this city, has been devoting his attention recently to discussing the Presidential question with some of the leading men of his State, including the delegates to the Democratic Convention. He claims to have now about as correct an idea as can at present be obtained of the views entertained by the Illinois delegates in regard to the policy it is most advisable to pursue in selecting a candidate to lead the conservative republican and democratic forces in the coming Presidential contest. The rumors which have been recently put in circulation to the effect that the Illinois delegation will go solid and continuous for Pendleton in the New York Convention, he says, are entirely erroneous. He is convinced that the delegation from Illinois will go to the Convention fully prepared to act harmoniously with those who are exerting the complete success of the democratic ticket. Chase, he thinks, will receive the support of the larger portion of the delegates, and he is inclined to the belief that the prevailing impression, charging upon the Western delegations an uncompromising commitment to the support of Pendleton, is not well founded.

Message from the President on Indian Affairs.

The President to day sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution of that body enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, who says that "representations were made to this department from time to time through the past autumn and winter by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the central superintendency by Senator Ross, of Kansas, and others, that the interests of the citizens of Kansas and the growth and prosperity of the State alike demanded the negotiations of a new treaty with the Great and Little Osages for the relinquishment of their lands in that State and their removal beyond its borders, and that the Indians in common with the citizen of Kansas, were anxious that a new treaty for the accom-

plishment of these ends should be made. In view of these representations and of the law in force making it the duty of the President to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians in Kansas for the extinguishment of their titles to lands in that State and for their removal to other localities, the department applied to the President for the appointment of commissioners on the part of the United States to meet commissioners on the part of the Great and Little Osages to negotiate a treaty in accordance with the requirements of the law." The Secretary of the Interior says that it is reported that the commissioners appointed had concluded a treaty with the Indians, but no such treaty has as yet been communicated to the department. If one has been negotiated the department is uninformed as to its provisions, no special instructions having been given the commissioners on the subject.

Hostilities of the Savages in the Indian Territory.

A letter has been received at the Indian Office from one of its agents, dated Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, May 15, in which he reports that the wild Indians, particularly the Kiowas, seem very much dissatisfied with the locality of their agency, and have made various threats against the white people. One of their principal chiefs, "Kicking Bird," who seems friendly and well disposed, told the whites in the neighborhood of Fort Cobb town that they had better not remain there, but that they (the Indians) were going north to have their annual medicine dance, and after that was over he feared he would not be able to control his young men. Before leaving they levied contributions on various parties, and were altogether overbearing and insolent. The agent at Leavenworth has no influence with them further than his presents go. He has not, nor can he stop his Indians from raiding on Texas. The writer of this report had heard of a party of Comanches, who are on their way from Texas now, who had been attacked by soldiers and two or three wounded, and also of another band who are about starting from their camp at Fort Cobb for Texas. Their agent has no power to prevent them from going, and it was thought that nothing but force would prevent them. He thinks that the regular army is not at all equal to the task, unless a military post is established there very soon they will have to leave.

Removal of Obstructions from Hell Gate.

A delegation from New York was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day relative to the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. The chairman of the committee will endeavor to call up the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors on Monday next, and have it made the special order until passed. It calls for an appropriation of two millions of dollars, three hundred thousand of which are for the removal of Hell Gate obstructions and for improvements in New York harbor.

Letter from Commissioner Rollins to Secretary McCulloch.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Commissioner Rollins to the Secretary of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1868.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the President the resignation of my office as Commissioner of the General Land Office, my successor nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate. Justice to myself and respect for you require that I should at the earliest opportunity resign for so doing. Immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, in 1866, there were numerous removals of assessors and collectors throughout the country. They were made by political considerations, and produced a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the revenue service. They were made by political considerations, and produced a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the revenue service. They were made by political considerations, and produced a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the revenue service.

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Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs from June 1 to the 6th, inclusive, were as follows:—

New York	\$290,758
Boston	2,669,998
Philadelphia	316,679
Baltimore	184,692
San Francisco, from May 9 to May 9	236,076
Total	\$3,122,144

Internal Revenue Receipts Nineteen Months Less than Estimated.

It is understood from reliable authority that the amount of revenue from internal revenue for the year ending on the 30th of September will be less than \$100,000,000. This amount is \$35,000,000 less than the estimate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and \$19,000,000 less than that made by the Secretary of the Treasury in December last.

Senator Morgan's Report on the International Currency Question.

Senator Morgan, of the Finance Committee, has submitted his views against the bill recently reported by Senator Sherman from that committee for monetary unification according to the plan agreed upon by the conference held in Paris. Among other objections to the plan he states that the reduction which this measure would effect in the present legal standard value of the gold coin of the United States would be at the rate of three and a half dollars in the hundred, and the reduction in the legal value of our silver coinage would be still more considerable. A change of the national coinage so grave as that proposed by the bill should be made only after the most mature deliberation. The circulating medium is a matter that directly concerns the affairs of every-day life—affecting not only the varied, intricate and multifarious interests of the people at home to the minutest detail, but the relations of the nation with all other countries as well. 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